

the announcement in the general program, it will be greatly appreciated. I shall anticipate your assistance in the development of close professional relations between medical and public health organizations.

Very truly yours,

BERTRAM P. BROWN, M. D.,
Director of Public Health.

Concerning Pasteurized Milk.

(COPY)

Office of

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
City and County of San Francisco

April 3, 1942.

Subject: Memorandum on Pasteurized Milk,
California Supreme Court's Legal
Decision—San Francisco

To the Editor:—The request for the pasteurization of all milk supplies, except certified, was brought to a focus by the situation existing in San Francisco in 1932, at which time approximately two to three per cent of our fluid milk supply was of a raw grade designated as guaranteed, and that tuberculin testing of animals was not universal or complete.

The Director of Public Health barred the distribution of guaranteed raw milk because of the fact that the inspection given by the Department of Public Health to dairy farms producing this type of raw milk was inadequate and, therefore, the production, handling and distribution of guaranteed raw milk created a potential danger to the public health. Under the then existing conditions sufficient personnel to cover the duties imposed on inspection services necessary to safeguard the production, handling and distribution of raw milk was not available.

In the case of the production, handling and distribution of certified milk, the inspection service provided by the Milk Commission of the San Francisco County Medical Society was entirely adequate, and the inspection service was frequent and performed by dairy veterinarians and physicians. This type of milk was later pasteurized and finally voluntarily eliminated.

Therefore, an ordinance was introduced before the Board of Supervisors banning the sale of milk in this city, except certified, unless it was pasteurized. This ordinance was adopted by the Board on May 15, 1933 by a vote of 11 to 2.

The Natural Milk Producers Association, an organization composed of producers of grade A raw and Guaranteed Raw Milk, contested the ordinance by applying to the Superior Court for a permanent injunction, the same being denied by Judge Conlan on July 11, 1933. The Superior Court, Judge Trabucco presiding, on March 26, 1938 upheld the ordinance, and on May 1, 1941 the District Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed his decision. The ordinance was then taken to the Supreme Court of California, where its provisions were upheld as a proper exercise of the police power by a decision rendered April 2, 1942. One quotation of the decision is interesting and fundamental, namely: "It cannot be doubted therefore that the requirement that all milk for human consumption be pasteurized is a proper police regulation."

City Attorney O'Toole and Deputy City Attorney Heidleberg are to be congratulated on their masterly legal presentation of this case in the field of public health.

Sincerely,
J. C. GEIGER, M. D., Director.

Concerning the Need of Medical Aid to Russia.

(COPY)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 28, 1942.

To the Editor:—Enclosed is a draft of remarks made by the Consul General A. Scorucov of the San Francisco Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at a meeting of the Medical Committee of the Northern California Branch of Russian War Relief, Inc., on March 7th.

I think this might be of interest to physicians and readers of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

Trusting this may be interesting to you and with best wishes, as usual.

Cordially yours,

U. C. Medical Center. CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE.

THE NEED FOR MEDICAL AID TO RUSSIA*

I am not a medical expert and it will be rather difficult for me to tell you the exact names of the different medical supplies that we need at the present time. The list of these supplies that we need has been given to the Russian War Relief.

Here I will try to explain why we need medical supplies even more than other countries. First, we have the greatest struggle with the most brutal enemy of all mankind. We need medical supplies for the front, which is of tremendous extent, the biggest ever known in history.

Second, due to the brutality of the enemy, the civilian population of the occupied part of our country is suffering heavy losses. When we retake any populated place we have to care for almost everybody that remains alive.

In order to make more understandable the need for medical supplies I will try to explain to you the way that we treat the wounded Red Army man and the civilian population. Every Red Army man has his own first aid package. Every wounded man receives immediate help from the nurses and is then taken away to the emergency hospital. We call it a field hospital. A severely wounded Red Army man, who must undergo an immediate operation is sent to a classified special field hospital such as hospitals for wounded in the chest or hospitals for wounded in the head. Before 1939, wounds of such nature were classified as hopeless. The tremendous development of Soviet science has made it possible to bring back to effectiveness 90 per cent of the cases with such wounds. The wounded that need treatment are taken to hospitals in different cities of our country.

Due to the vast extent of the front and to the fact that it is impossible to protect every village from air attacks, the fascist invaders bomb the civilian population. This strikes especially the farmers at work and the children in houses. So we have to send detachments of nurses and doctors all over the country to take care of the suffering population.

Due to the unspeakable brutality and unexpectedness of attack, we had to abandon several provinces of our country. But before leaving every city and village we inflicted on the enemy tremendous losses and gained time in which to remove civilians to other places.

Now we have to take care of evacuees. Every group of evacuees is supplied with nurses and doctors and proper hospital treatment. Thanks to the growing resistance of our population and growing power of our Red Army we have recovered part of territory that we lost and soon will retake all the territory that was lost before.

* By Consul-General A. Scorucov, San Francisco. Remarks at a meeting of the Northern California Committee on Russian War Relief, San Francisco, March 7, 1942.